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Cholera, Yellow Fever, Plague, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....		558	This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,648.
	Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....		738	Estimated deaths for this same period, 3,238.
	Jan. 5-Jan. 12.....		335	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,388.
Karachi.....				Jan. 11. Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....			A few cases.
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30.....	53	37	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....		15	

Cholera and plague.

[From Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes.]

CHOLERA.

GREAT BRITAIN.—According to official advices of January 16 there was no spread of cholera from the cases that occurred on board the steamship *Nubia*. The sick were isolated on the lazaretto ship, *Pique*. The troops landed from the *Nubia* were placed under supervision in Fort Staddon. Passengers and vessels were afforded free pratique after disinfection had been performed.

BRITISH EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—From December 13 to 19, 1896, there were 30 deaths from cholera.

PLAGUE.

TURKEY.—On January 8 the pilgrim vessel *Perim* arrived at Camaran with 1045 pilgrims. During the voyage from Bombay 2 deaths had occurred on board. As the appliances at the lazaretto were not in place, the passengers were landed on an island at the entrance of the harbor, and the vessel was disinfected.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—At Bombay, out of a population of 821,764, of which about half had left the city, there were, from December 9 to 15, 259 deaths; from December 16 to 22, 226 deaths; from December 23 to 29, 390 deaths; from December 30 to January 5, 348 deaths from plague officially reported.

Only isolated cases occurred among Europeans. The places in the vicinity of Bombay to which the refugees resorted, more especially Bandora, are considered infected.

The outbreak of the disease in Kurrachee is officially stated. The disease prevails among the natives. From 8 to 10 cases are reported daily.

JAPAN.—From November 6 to 30, 53 cases and 37 deaths were reported in North Formosa. The focus of the disease appears to be the capital

city, Taipehfu. Isolated cases were reported in Twatutia, Hobe, and Kilung.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, January 27, 1897.]

PLAGUE.

ITALY.—By maritime sanitary police regulation the order of January 14 prohibiting the landing of cargo from vessels arriving at Italian ports from ports lying beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and carrying raw, fresh, or cured skins, wool, hair, animals, or portions of animals, is restricted to those vessels which come from ports in Hindustan, or which have touched at such ports, except in cases in which the goods taken on board had been stored in some special place and kept separate from other wares shipped from the said ports.

FRANCE.—By decree of the President of the Republic, dated January 15, the importation of rags, personal clothing in use, personal linen, and bed clothing, with the exception of certain articles carried as baggage, as well as green hides, skins, fresh animal substances, claws, hoofs, etc., from Bombay or other infected Hindoo ports shall be forbidden until further notice.

Advices of January 20 state that the Government has issued strict orders with regard to quarantine in French ports. Pilgrimage from Algiers and Tunis to Mecca is prohibited.

By order of the sanitary authorities at Marseilles (January 15) all vessels arriving directly or indirectly from Bombay are held subject to inspection and disinfection at the quarantine port of Frivul in such manner as the nature of the case shall require.

BELGIUM.—By royal order of January 8 the regulations of July 15, 1895, for preventing the introduction of cholera are declared in force against arrivals from ports infected with plague.

By ministerial order of January 10 it is further provided that all vessels arriving from British East Indian ports, with the exception of ports in the Island of Ceylon, shall, from their entry at the sanitary station in the Scheldt, or the harbors of Ostend or Newport, be subject to the measures prescribed by Article VIII of the Dresden international sanitary convention.

TURKEY.—The International Sanitary Council at its session of January 5 resolved that all pilgrim vessels arriving from Hindustan and Kurrachee shall be subject to a fifteen days' quarantine. Susceptible goods, clothing, and baggage of passengers shall be unloaded and disinfected. Silk goods and new articles shall be exposed to air and sunshine. Vessels destined to other and more remote ports of the Mediterranean, etc., may, after landing their pilgrims at Camaran, pursue their journey. Cargoes carried not to be unshipped. This provision does not apply to vessels destined to Turkish ports. Vessels on which cases of plague have appeared during the voyage or on arrival shall be turned back, or shall undergo a twenty days' quarantine, dating from the outbreak of the last case of plague. The cargo shall be unloaded and disinfected. Suspicious articles belonging to pilgrims and baggage belonging to persons dead of plague shall be burned. Vessels from Mohamara shall be subject to a ten days' quarantine and strict disinfection of clothing belonging to passengers and crew. Travelers and goods arriving by land en route